

## DRESS-UP SPECIALS

IN LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS  
AND SUITS

You will find at this store unusual values in Coats and Suits during the week—new styles just received and priced below average.

### Ladies' Coats

\$12.00 to \$25.00

In all the New Fall and Winter fabrics, including Plush and Velour.

### Special Values in Ladies' Suits

Ladies' military styles, plain tailored models, latest trimmed effects. Special value.

\$12.50 to \$22.50

Ladies' fur trimmed suits, colors, green, brown, black and blue. Very special at

\$12.50 to \$22.50

LADIES' WAISTS In Lingerie and Crepe de Chine, 86c to \$3.00.

LADIES' SHIRTS In Serge, Poplins and Mixtures, \$.98 to \$1.50.



Pay the Easy Way

## CLOTHING ON CREDIT

### Overcoat Week in the Men's and Boys' Departments



Don't stick to the shabby, last year overcoat—'Dress up' in a New Coat and look and feel like 'New.'

#### MEN'S OVERCOATS

\$10.00 to \$22.00.

In All the Wanted Fabrics.

#### MEN'S SUITS SPECIALS

We want to call your attention especially to our splendid values in Men's Suits at \$15.00. Nowhere will you find better. The fabric, tailoring and style are exceptionally high grade, considering price, and hundreds of our patrons have found them top-notch in service and style.

**\$15.00**

Other Suits \$18, \$20 and \$22.50.

#### BOY'S SUIT SPECIALS

Boys' Suits with 2 pair of pants, \$8.00.

Boys' Suits with 1 pair of pants, \$2.98.

Open an Account—Easy Weekly Payments.

## GATELY & BRENNAN

485 STATE STREET



ALL BRONZE KID BOOT LACE OR BUTTON

### The Well Dressed Woman

Who Attended the Whitney Fashion Show will recognize this

### Beautiful Bronze Boot

As one of the T. R. Emerson Shoes worn by several of the Mannequins. We carry a full line of the shoes shown by Mrs. Whitney.

\$3.95 Values \$2.45 \$4.00 Values \$2.95 \$4.50 Values \$3.45 \$5.00 Values \$3.95

THE STORE OF WONDER VALUES

## Everywoman's Shoe Store

1206 MAIN ST.

OPP. GRANT'S 25c STORE

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS ONE CENT A WORD

## SCHOOL HEALTH INSPECTIONS ARE URGED BY BOARD

Hartford, Oct. 15.—The importance of school inspection by the health authorities is emphasized in the Monthly Bulletin of the state board of health issued today.

The bulletin points out that about one-fifth population of a given community congregates in the schools each day, and says:

"The public official whose duty it is to protect the health and lengthen the lives of the people in any town should be vitally interested in the schools. Medical inspection is concerned with the prevention of communicable diseases and the discovery and correction of physical defects which serve to retard the progress of the child. Health instruction should be something more than the bare facts of anatomy and physiology. It should convey to the child's mind definite ideas of how to avoid disease and the measures used to protect others. The formation of hygienic habits is the end to be sought in health instruction. Such habits can be more effectively formed if the child's surroundings be first made hygienic and his physical handicaps removed."

The bulletin says that the school nurse has proven herself one of the most effective agencies for securing the removal of physical defects as through her visits to the homes of the pupils she will in a large proportion of cases secure the interest and intelligent help of the mother.

According to mortality reports received by the State Board of Health there were 1,478 deaths in Connecticut during the month of September. This was 130 less than in August and 47 less than in September of last year and 77 more than the average number of deaths during September for the five years preceding.

The death rate expressed as an annual rate per 1,000 estimated population was 14.1 for the large towns, for the small towns 12.3 and for the whole state, including state institutions, 14.5. The deaths from infectious diseases were 152, being 10.2 per cent. of the total mortality.

## DUKE OF ORLEANS SENDS BACK GEMS TO BULGAR KING

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Orleans, several days ago, addressed a letter to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, requesting the monarch to take back jewels of Bulgarian orders which had been bestowed upon him but the letter was not published only on the day Bulgaria entered in his communication the Duke said:

"The attitude Your Majesty has hitherto right to take in the present war, contrary to your previous policy, forces me to the sad duty of praying four Bulgarian orders with which Your Majesty invested me, first upon the death of your venerable father and secondly when Your Majesty was in Paris to point out how much Bulgaria owed to France."

"I tell Your Majesty to take back the jewels because I cannot send them, but Your Majesty has only to apply to his ally who for more than a year has occupied my chateau in Belgium and for whom my safe can have no secrets. I authorize giving up to Your Majesty orders I can no longer wear."

"Your Majesty will understand I am obliged to warn Your Majesty the day I takes up arms against my country. France, his name will be struck from the Chapter of Knights of the Holy Spirit. I do not ask Your Majesty to send back the jewels of the Order of the Holy Spirit but wish on the contrary that these souvenirs of France be betrayed shall keep alive perpetual remembrance."

In a letter the Duke wrote to Emperor Francis Joseph at the outbreak of the war also has been published. In it he asks the ruler of Austria-Hungary to take back the jewels of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

### BEEES MUST BE WARM.

Insufficient insulation of hives found to be chief cause of heavy winter losses.

It is entirely practical, say specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture, for beekeepers to reduce their winter losses to less than 1 per cent. At present the loss is at least one-tenth of the colonies, and this minimum is frequently increased to one-fifth or even more.

This unnecessary waste is ascribed in a new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin No. 835, to two causes, inadequate stores and excessive heat production, forced upon the bees by insufficient insulation of the hives. No beekeeper, declares the bulletin, ever gave a colony too much protection in the winter; if the majority were to give enough, winter losses would be vastly decreased.

The aim of the beekeeper should be to maintain a temperature about the bees of approximately 57 degrees F. When the temperature in the hive falls below this point, the bees form a cluster. Those in the center begin to generate heat by muscular activity, and those on the outside crowd together to prevent the escape of the heat the others are generating. The lower the temperature outside of the cluster is permitted to fall, the more heat must the bees produce inside where the temperature frequently reaches 90 degrees or even more in abnormal colonies. Prolonged excessive heat production exhausts their vitality and even if they survive, the winter they are unfit for the task of brood-rearing in the spring. This is usually the cause of "spring-dwindling." The adult bees, worn out by the hard winter, die faster than the young ones emerge and the population diminishes.

Increased heat production also causes increased consumption of stores. This in turn leads to an accumulation of feces with consequent irritation, further activity and more heat production. Sometimes the bees are unable to retain the feces and they are then said to be suffering from dysentery.

These facts emphasize the necessity of properly insulated hives in any locality where the temperature often falls to 40 degrees F. It is not possible to give the bee hives too much insulation. To give them too little is very easy and practically universal. As a means of insulation any of the

various materials in common use, such as sawdust, chaff, broken cork, shavings, paper, dry leaves, etc., should prove satisfactory. With sufficient insulation the exact method of packing is also comparatively unimportant. A common practice, however, of packing hives at the sides, top, and rear only, leaving the front facing the south and unprotected, is to be condemned. The theory of course is that the heat of the sun will warm up the interior of the hive and reduce the work of the bees. Any channel, however, which admits heat into the hive will also let it out, and as in winter the sun shines even on clear days for only a small portion of the 24 hours, more heat is lost than gained by this method.

In experiments conducted in Philadelphia in 1911 and 1914, four single-walled hives were placed in a large packing case, two facing east, and two west. Three inches of packing were placed below the hive, five inches on the ends, six inches on the sides, and eight to 12 inches on top. The air that was in the hive but outside the cluster, was found to range generally from 55 degrees to 57 degrees. In colder climates, greater protection than this will of course be necessary. A safe guide for the beekeeper is the fact that there is no such thing as too much insulation.

The weak place in the insulation of hives is usually the entrance. An opening eight inches wide and three-eighths of an inch high, constructed like a tunnel through the packing, is abundant. Even this small opening should be carefully shielded from the wind. As a matter of fact, however, the beneficial effects of even abundant insulation are to a great extent lost if the entire hive is not thoroughly protected from the wind. The desirability of such protection has long been known to beekeepers, but recent experiments have shown that it is even more important than had been supposed. Like insulation, it is not possible to have protection from the wind too thorough.

Proper wintering will greatly diminish the strain, which severe weather puts upon bees but even under the best of conditions their vitality will suffer before spring arrives and brood-rearing begins. For this reason it is most desirable that in the fall the colonies should be both populous and full of young bees. A strong colony presents, in proportion to its numbers, a smaller surface for the radiation of heat than a weak one and in consequence a smaller proportion of the heat escapes. A weak colony, on the other hand, has a large surface for the radiation of heat and the heat that is lost frequently raises the temperature of the interior of the cluster so high that brood-rearing begins. This is most disastrous if it happens at a time when frequent flights are impossible.

To secure strong colonies of young bees, too rapid an increase in the number of colonies during the summer must be avoided and prolonged brood-rearing carried on late in the season.

Essential as adequate insulation is to the success of the packer, it is delayed too long, it may do more harm than good. A colony that has been forced by low temperatures to generate heat, is considerably disturbed by the process of packing and the temperature in the interior of the cluster is at once raised unduly. This may result in injurious premature brood-rearing. There is probably no place in the United States where it is safe to postpone packing later than Thanksgiving Day.

Excessive and unnecessary heat production and the death of colonies by starvation—a common occurrence—are closely connected. The more heat the bees are called upon to generate the more honey will they consume. In consequence if inadequate stores are provided for them they starve before the winter is over. The thrifty beekeeper will aim to save bees, not stores, and will therefore be liberal in his provisions. If he really wants to save stores, however, he can do it by supplying insulation instead of stinging the bees.

When frames of honey are supplied they should be given before cold weather in order that the bees may form a proper clustering space by moving the honey. Extracted honey may also be fed. Honey-dew honey causes dysentery and if present in the fall should be removed. In place of extracted honey, a thick sugar syrup is more frequently supplied. This is made of from two to two and one-half parts of sugar to one part of water, by volume, with an ounce of tartaric acid added to each 40 or 60 pounds of sugar.

In conclusion the bulletin declares that a better appreciation of the fundamental principle of wintering—adequate protection to lessen heat production—will result in great development of the possibilities of commercial beekeeping. The winter losses which are now regarded as almost inevitable can, in fact, be readily avoided. The consequences should revolutionize the beekeeper's balance sheet.

### Pequonnock Y. C.

To Close Until Season of 1916

The Pequonnock Yacht club will go out of commission, until next year, Friday night, October 22, and members of the club are arranging a stag smoker for the occasion.

## CHILD GETS SICK CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach or bowels.

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour.

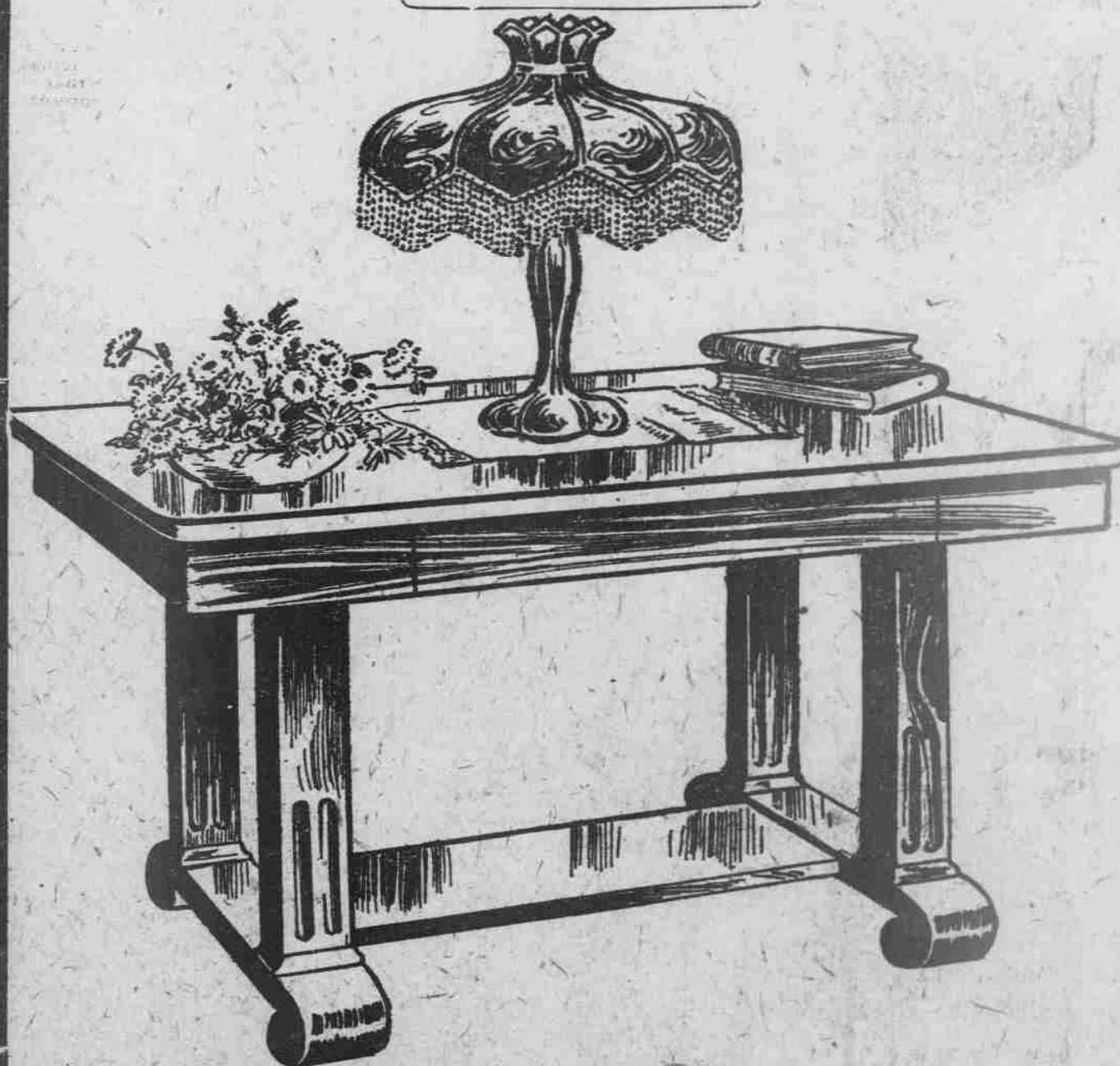
Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

## The Greatest Library Table Value Ever Offered Mahogany Library Table \$18.75

With Lamp

Terms to Suit



### Mahogany Library Table

A large beautiful table with SOLID MAHOGANY TOP and Mahogany interiors equipped with a roomy drawer. Size of top 26x42.

### Lamp, Either Gas or Electric

A handsome lamp with art glass and bent panels on a substantial base, shade is beautified with fringe.

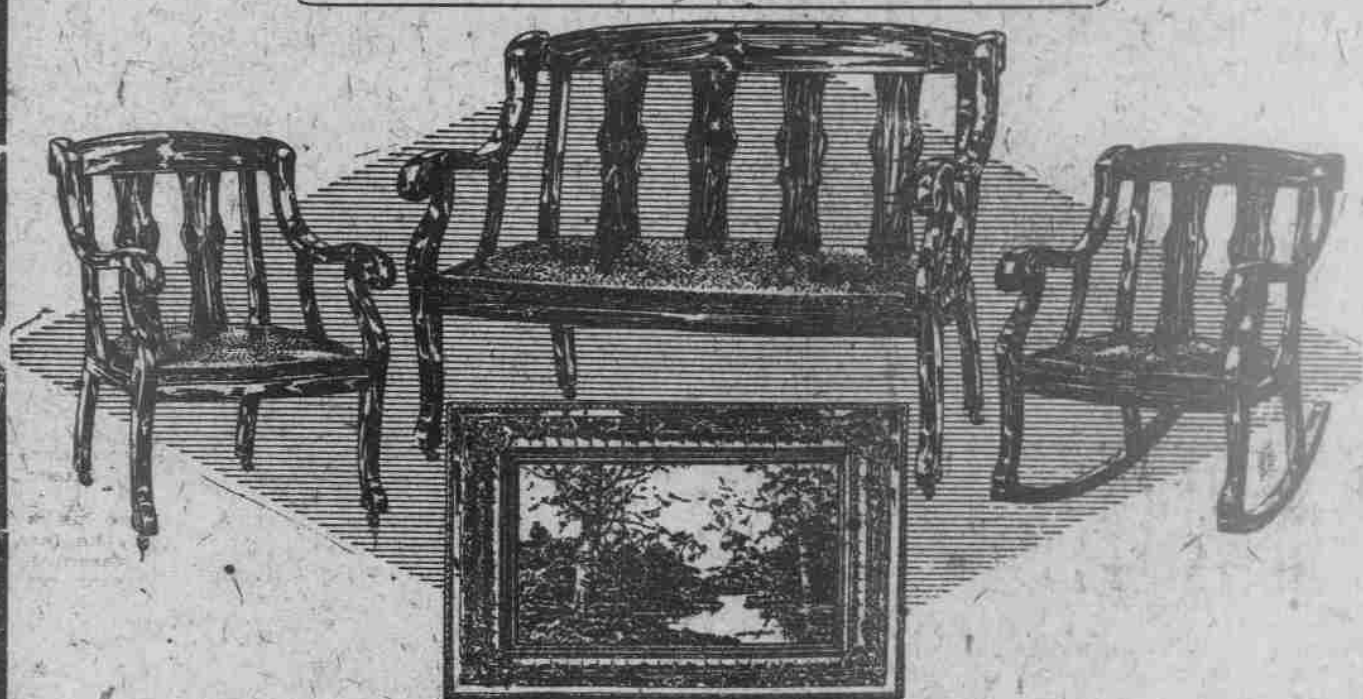
You Save \$5.73

The table retails at \$18.50 regularly and the lamp at \$5.98, hence you save \$5.73 by buying these two pieces during this sale.

## 3-PIECE PARLOR SUITE \$22.75

With Oil Painting

Terms to Suit Your Convenience



### The Parlor Suits

Consists of three large and handsome pieces—a Settee, Chair and Rocker—the frames are of massive design in Colonial effect and in finest mahogany finish—each piece has bent back, shape arms and French legs—and the construction throughout is the very best in every way.

### The Design

Is one of greatest beauty. There isn't a home, no matter how extensively furnished otherwise, but that would be proud to own this beautiful set. Regular \$27.50 value, extra special, \$22.75.

### The Oil Painting

The picture is a genuine oil painting and comes in a number of handsome designs. This is perhaps the most unusual offer.

## COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS HADLEY'S

COR. BROAD + JOHN STS.

## OBITUARY

### MARY TURNER

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Turner was held from the undertaking parlors of Cullinan & Mullins, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Interment was in Lakeview cemetery where a committal service was read by Rev. Earle

H. Kenyon, rector of St. Paul's church.

### HELEN STANLEY

The funeral of Helen Stanley was held yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home of her parents, 133 Lexington avenue and from St. Augustine's church at 2 o'clock, where a service was read by Rev. Robert J. Bowen. The bearers were James Carrara, Francis Quinn, Ger-

don Nehstrand, Christopher Quinn, Nether Nehstrand and Elizabeth Nether. Interment was in St. Michael's cemetery.

Saturday is the day to get bargains at Fairfield avenue estate. It is the last day of the sale and all the lots must be sold.—Adv.

Calhoun county, Texas, voted for prohibition.